

# SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC  
Volume V. Number 94.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1885.

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC  
Volume XXXI. Number 38.

## OWEN BROTHERS.

Indications.  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Tennessee and Ohio Valley, fair weather, colder in Ohio Valley, stationary temperature in Tennessee; winds shifting to northerly in Ohio Valley.

## East Window FOR A DAY,

And perhaps longer, depends how long they stay.

## JOBBER'S SAMPLES IN FINE

## FLANNEL SHIRTS

Going at decreased prices to close the lot.

## \$2 EACH

Your choice of forty sorts, no two alike, no one but what is worth a quarter more. An opportunity rarely met. Regular small "picnic." It's worth a halt to see these garments. They'll go quick. Be on hand sure to night or to-morrow.

## HATS!

The long expected Hat replenishing process is going on to-day. They're here and coming, gone and going. Of most importance to you in price. They're down; down more than ever. Fully a third down. \$2.50 for \$1.75, \$2.75 for \$2, \$3 for \$2.25, \$3.50 for \$2.50, and many, many more Soft Hats too. You can't want too soon or often. We've done the Hat trade best. We're going to do it still better. Our jobbing advantages help greatly in lessening the cost to consumers. Every man who has taken the trouble to post up on Hat subject prices knows that.

OWEN BROTHER'S  
Branch Clothing House is Headquarters for Hats.

## PIANOS.

## BEHNING



## PIANOS.

These renowned pianos are kept in all styles at the Arcade Piano and Organ House. Some new styles just arriving for spring trade.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

## We Have Some Rare Bargains

In Second-Hand Pianos. We must make room for our spring stock that has commenced to arrive. Good reliable agents wanted to sell our entire line of Pianos and Organs in every city and town in Southern Ohio. Address,

R. F. BRANDON & CO.,  
74 ARCADE,  
Springfield, Ohio.

The Union of Central America has been proclaimed by President Barrios, of Guatemala, with himself as military dictator.

Ellis Hardy was convicted of murder in the first degree at Marietta, O., but the Court set aside the verdict on the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and none additional being secured Hardy was dismissed.

A New Archbishop.  
DUBLIN, March 10.—Rev. Dr. Welsh, President of Maynooth College, has been elected Archbishop of Dublin.

## THE DAY'S DOINGS.

### Cabinet Meeting Today—Many Changes to be Made at Once.

### Edmund Yates Released from Prison.

### Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Cabinet met promptly at noon. All the members were present. It was understood that the session was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of federal appointments. It is asserted on good authority that each member of the Cabinet submitted a list of appointments in his department, held to be essential to the administration of public business under the present regime. The list, it is understood, included only such offices in which a change was desirable at once in order that the new Secretaries might discharge the duties of their offices without the least friction or embarrassment. The deliberations of the Cabinet will probably result in a long list of nominations being sent to the Senate by the President to-day or to-morrow.

At the close of the Cabinet meeting the President held a public reception which lasted over an hour.

The President recognized Robert Smith as British Consul Agent of and for Eureka, Arcata and Hookton, California, to reside at Eureka.

A Decision.

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The transports which were on the way to Sanikim with the guards and infantry and marines have been detained at Suez on orders from the War Office. The ostensible reason for their detention is that the Government is awaiting General Greave's report regarding the water supply at Suakin. The fact is, however, that the transports are awaiting orders as to whether or not they shall proceed to Kurrachee. An immense supply of stores is going to Kurrachee from Bombay.

The threat of a foreign attack almost transformed home affairs. Gladstone's firmness has already half rehabilitated the Government. Gordon is almost forgotten. Nobody believes in the denial of having advised England to annex Egypt. It is believed that he intended to embroil France and England, and that his anger is now due to the fact that France again sees him as a wolf in sheep's clothing, reviving both hatred and mistrust. The navy is the one weak point in the Minister's armory. Alarmists are shouting that promises have been broken, that there has been disgraceful delay, and that reform is needed. Sir Edward Reed is deeply chagrined and has retired. An admiralty official met the Government with a perfunctory motion, but hitherto he has not been anxious enough to find a formula that will secure a sufficient number of Tors for a common attack on the Ministry. Mr. Courtney's opposition to the Snakim-Berber railroad is unlikely to receive any more support than that given to Mr. John Morley. The Tories hope to attack the Government on the deficit in the budget between the revenue and expenditure for the current year, which has been found to be £1,300,000. With the increase in the war estimates it is asserted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be compelled to admit that the expenses next year will exceed the revenue by £10,000,000. The Cabinet discussed a plan to meet the deficit by increased import duties on beer and tea, but decided against it.

Excitement has been caused in commercial circles by the report that the Government, in its budget for 1885, would recommend an increase to the duty on tea. The increase would be from 10 to 12 percent. In consequence of this report many of the bonded warehouses have been almost cleared of their stores of tea. Among the well informed it is believed that the taxes on beer and the duties on cigars and the more expensive wines will yet be raised by the Government. The tobacco duty, which has been found to be the most profitable, is expected to be increased to two pence. They also advise the suspension of the payment of the sinking fund debt. The other proposed measures the Liberals oppose.

The Prince of Wales, it is now generally believed, will meet with a cold reception on his visit to Dublin next month. Many fear that he will be assaulted during his progress through the country. The report made by Lord Mayor John O'Connor from his first attitude of apparent opposition to the visit has embittered the great majority of the National Leaguers, among whom he had been recognized as a strong and bold leader previous to this episode. The Lord Mayor, however, firmly maintains his present position, that he owes at least official courtesy to the royal visitor during his stay in the Irish capital.

### TRENTON CITY.

WHELAN, Death has again entered the circle of Trenton Grange, No. 90, and taken from our number Bro. Adam Neff, sen., who died February 28, 1885, aged 76 years, 1 month and 12 days, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Neff Trenton Grange has lost a faithful and devoted member, and at the time of his death was its treasurer. The church has lost one of its faithful members and devoted Christians who was always ready with his means and with his counsel to advance the cause of religion. We therefore feel that our loss is his gain. We no more meet that smiling face or grasp that friendly hand, but hope to meet it where parting will be no more if we are faithful unto death. To the families of his sons and daughters we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathies, knowing that they alone can fully realize the extent of their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Grange, and also a copy be furnished the principal papers of the county and the American Grange Bulletin for publication.

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## LAWRENCEVILLE.

Revival meetings will begin here again on Tuesday of this week.

The rebel restoration to power was celebrated here by the flying of flags and burning of gunpowder on inauguration day.

Mrs. John Hang started to Wittenberg, Germany, Monday, to visit relatives.

Rev. Sullivan Edmiston, of Hillsboro, O., and Mrs. Andrew Edmiston, of Marion county, Ind., are visiting their sick mother.

Hockman's mill has thawed out and is running day and night.

Gus Small has removed to Miami county, near Troy.

Mrs. A. Circle moved here last week from Chapman's Creek.

Lewis Baker moved from the city to his farm last Tuesday.

Township trustees have settled with the road supervisors.

C. C. Haune and E. V. Circle will go to the Valparaiso, Indiana, Normal school this spring.

Mrs. J. W. Flick is recovering from her recent illness.

Monthly wages of laborers are lower than for twenty years. Democracy is in power.

The wind work of getting a new church building has begun.

The winter term of school has closed here. Spring term in two weeks.

J. H. Foreman will build a new house this coming summer.

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## NEWS NOTES.

The Governor of Dakota vetoed the bill to remove the State capital.

Peter Wolf, near Brooksbury, Ind., hanged himself on account of poor health.

Joseph Bohlman was killed by contact with an electric light wire in Cincinnati.

The United States Hotel, at Steubenville, O., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$135,000.

Three boys perished in the flames at the burning of their home in Pearlington, Miss.

A fishing schooner was lost off Gloucester, Mass., and the crew of fifteen perished.

Secretary Bayard has appointed John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary of State.

A kind of epidemic of cholera has broken out among the Osage Indians of the Territory.

John Bridge, aged seventy-three, was killed at Hamilton, O., by an engine of the C. & H. D.

Judge William W. Wilson, of Lebanon, O., died Sunday afternoon of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Annie Marshall, a young lady of Lafayette, Ind., accidentally shot herself while handling a revolver.

Thomas Arvin was killed near Frankfort, Ky., by the accidental discharge of a double-barreled shotgun.

The private banking firm of M. C. Rockwell & Co., Union, N. Y., assigned. Liabilities and assets about \$50,000.

Joseph Meredith was instantly killed on the O. & M. track, near Sedamsville, by being struck by an express train.

Some of the officials of Habersham county, Ga., have been indicted for complicity in the burglary of the county safe.

Hon. A. H. Garland was formally installed in the office of Attorney General by the U. S. Supreme Court Monday.

The steamer Alamo, from Galveston to New York, went aground on the southwest reef at Tortugas. Wreckers are at work.

The National Bank Examiner reports that the capital of the U. S. National Bank of New York is intact, with a surplus of \$200,000.

There are indications of a revival in the iron trade in Pittsburgh. Several mills have resumed, and others are proposing to do so.

An employee of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Veneer Company entered a steam box whose temperature was 200° and was suffocated.

Thomas Scott, a farmer living near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and a bachelor, aged eighty-five, committed suicide. He said he was of no use in the world.

The Senate Committee of the Texas Legislature recommends a bill to prohibit railroad companies from reducing wages without a thirty-days' notice.

Ten thousand of the coal miners in the Pittsburgh district "went out" Monday morning for an increase of wages to three cents. The remaining two thousand will do likewise. The operators say they will not accede to the demand.

Witnesses for the Government failed to identify Cunningham and Barton, the alleged London dynamiters.

The activity at Woolwich arsenal is breaking the workmen down.

Lived in His Satchel.

A tall Kentuckian came aboard a train bound for New Orleans. He was soon on speaking terms with one-half of the occupants of the car, and informed them that he was going to spend three or four weeks at the Exposition.

"Yes, sah," he said, "I'm going to put in a month, and will live in my satchel that, just as I used to when I was traveling the circuit with a boss. I naved encumbah myself with a trunk, sah. I'm a prepared for a month's trip, and I have everything I need right hyah in my satchel."

Half an hour later the tall Kentuckian finished telling a good story, and was so pleased with it himself that he invited his acquaintances to join him in tasting a little "good. By-on County whiskey made in '73." The satchel was opened up, and the amused travelers saw that it contained six large bottles of bourbon, four boxes of cigars, and nothing more. But it was royal good whiskey.

### NEW STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE.

An English inventor has devised a new street-sweeping machine, described as consisting of a series of endless chains, and revolving around spindles. These brushes sweep the dirt into a receiver, which is continued upward to a height of eight feet, as a thin iron casing. Inside this casing is a series of iron scoops or buckets, fixed on endless chains and revolving around top and bottom shafts in a similar manner to the brushes. These buckets dip into the receiver, and lift the mud to a delivery shoot, dredger fashion, when it runs into a van. The tail of which the street-sweeper or elevator is attached. Motion is imparted into the mechanism by gearing from the road traveling wheels, and either brushes or elevator can be thrown in or out of gear as desired. The van is on the mechanical tipping principle, and when it is full the sweeping apparatus is detached and the van taken away to be emptied.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The editor of the Luling (Tex.) hoop explains to his readers how economically he is living. "We utilize," he says, "all of our stale envelopes, split open the envelopes to get at the unwritten side, and call into service the brown wrapping-paper in which we carry home our bundles from the store. Our special telegrams are gotten through while the operator is away at dinner, and we compel the proprietor to set type, sweep out the office (monthly), kindle fires, fetch water, make up the forms, entertain visitors, discourage bachelors, and deliver the paper to city subscribers. We don't intend to bankrupt on this line."

A French chemist, G. le Charlier, has investigated buckwheat, and gives the following as his researches: "Buckwheat cakes are equal to pure wheat bread as regards the phosphates from home-making material and nitrogenous principles which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of the flour used, showing that such flour will retain about 40 per cent of a cereal, but a species of weed highly developed. It is Asiatic in its origin, and was brought to Europe by the Saracens, Spain having been the first country in which it was cultivated."

## Bide a Wee, and Dinna Fret.

Is the road very dreary?  
Patience yet.

Rest will be sweeter if thou art weary.  
And after night cometh the morning cheery  
Then bide a wee and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining.  
Don't forget.  
And though he's hidden, still the sun is shinin'  
Courage! instead of tears and sighin'  
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

With toil and cares unending  
Art beset.  
Bethink thee how the storms from heaven descend  
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bendin'.  
And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper stingeth doth borrow  
From regret.  
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow  
Unite us for the present and the morrow?  
Nay, bide a wee, and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding  
Both begot.  
A host of fears and fantasies deluding  
Then, brother, lest these torments be intrudin'  
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.  
—Every Other Saturday.

## OUR CRAZY QUILT.

The Esthetic Importance of Dress and the Question of Morals—Inexpensive and Handsome Wall Papers.

Dainty Glassware and China for the Table and Sideboard—Dressing the Hair—Out-Door Costumes.

## ESTHETIC IMPORTANCE OF DRESS.

The esthetic importance of dress, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, is hardly less apparent than the moral. As the type of countenance, nay, of form, varies under the modifying influences of costume and climate, so we cannot fail to understand the supreme beauty of Greek art and the sensuous perfection it typifies. The Greeks not only enjoyed an exquisite atmosphere and lovely scenery, but perceived another kind of beauty which seemed to them more glorious than all—the beauty of the human form. And having set themselves to reach this, and having gained it, they gave it their principal thought, and set it off with beautiful dress. Could one of the old Greek sculptors be transported into a modern drawing-room, he would surely wonder less than we have no better art than that we should have any at all. For the truth stares every thoughtful person in the face. We are daily doing more and more to travesty the human form and to set at naught those very principles of harmony inculcated by various esthetic teachers, and to neglect the most important of all, the sense of proportion. The modern dress, of both sexes by no means accords with the simplest laws of beauty, hygiene, and economic science. And take it for all and all, perhaps the dress of a lady was seldom more inartistic, unhealthy, and extravagant than at the present, and surely never more vulgarizing.

Consider the fashion of ear-rings. Now it is obvious that the reason of women mutilating their ears is not to be found in the circumstances among which we are living. The modern earring of cultivated nature is a matter of mental and moral conditions, and though we have outlived the barbarism we persist in retaining the fashion of barbarians—a case among many in which the result of progress has been negative and not positive. Again, regard a lady's toilet as more refined. The eye is tortured by the multiplicity of angles, lines, and points, and what with the fragmentary appearance of the dress one is reminded of the piecemeal structure of the animals called articulates. Harmony of color is regarded as little as harmony of proportion, and the passion for novelty has induced extreme wastefulness—twenty dresses of inferior stuff are preferred to one of rich and artistic material, and the thought and care that might devote a really beautiful costume are expended upon the manufacture of a hundred uniform as they are unbecoming. These commonplace dresses being quickly worn out, fashion, the modern Sisyphus, begins its uphill work by inventing a hundred more. Women whose chief business it is to dress according to fashion are not likely to interfere with the graver concerns of life; and in a work of deep and painful interest lately published by Dr. Polites, of the University of Pisa, on the "Physiology of Mind," there is a slightly greater depreciation to insanity among women than among men, which is partly accounted for by the baneful system of female education, engendering as it does puerility of occupation, paucity of resource, and a habit of total dependence. The writer looks to the higher education of women not only as an element of their social and intellectual regeneration, but of physical well-being, since a purposeless or ill-directed life induces, among other ills that flesh is heir to, the most terrible of all—insanity. But let women begin the process of self-education by cultivating the dress of dress. This is their empire. Dress, said Hazlitt, is the great secret of address; and young women who imitate the so-called "fast" style of Parisian fashion invariably acquire the fast style of speech and manners also. This is imitated by the lower classes, till the vulgar and the servile are ashamed to wear sober colors and last year's bonnets. Extravagance is the rule, moderation the exception, among all ranks.

## THE COMING WALL PAPERS.

Plain papers are made to exactly resemble certain goods, the grain and color of the material being imitated, being exactly copied in the paper. They are not expensive, except those imitating plain or ciselé velvet. Flowered papers are exceedingly handsome, and when a room is large and the walls are not plentifully supplied with pictures and other ornaments, they are useful to relieve the general bareness of aspect which will be inevitably the case with a plain paper. In vestibules and staircases where plain rough paper with handsome dado and frieze are not employed, handsome raised papers are substituted, covered with heraldic emblems, animals, or otherwise; the tints of the backgrounds are subdued, of medieval colorings. For dining-rooms leather papers, touched up with metal, are the most fashionable. Rich flowered papers, imitating the latest Lyons silks, are reserved for drawing-rooms. They are superbly colored, and form very effective panelings in a room which is all painted white and gold. Some pretty papers are made expressly for boudoirs, imitating old tapestry. These are inexpensive, but in excellent taste. For ladies' bedrooms there are more papers of delicate tints to represent silks. Serge and lampas papers are used for the same purpose, also cretonne papers covered with flowers. Gentlemen's dressing-rooms, which are generally quite simple in furniture and decoration, are frequently papered in patterns imitating tiles, varnished over like the old-fashioned marble papers that were used upon staircases.

The frieze is by many at the present day considered an essential division of the wall and should always be employed.

ed where the room is of a good height. The design of this frieze should not be too prominent nor formal; some of the best that we have seen have been of a paper not expressly intended for such a use, covered well over with flowers, not too large. The object of the frieze is to make a colored band or rather a tinted band under the cornice, and to simply modify the height of the wall. The latter would be defeated rather than assisted by a formal pattern with large and brilliant figures, for such a frieze would pull the ceiling, figuratively speaking, over our ears, and beside would kill the effect of the main portion of the wall.

## COLORS GLASS IN FAVOR.

The handsomest wine sets are of English cut glass, rose, diamond, Russian, hobnail, or the new polar star cutting. Not every one, however, can afford such glass as this, and thin engraved glass, clear as crystal, is the usual style, with even wealthy people, since, irrespective of cost, it shows off the color of the wine to better advantage. Colored glass grows constantly in favor—Venetian glass with its marvelous decoration, and the new sea glass, cameo-like with the raised cutting of rose, green, blue, or topaz on a ground of plain glass. The new decanters are low and round, with long, slender necks, or are veritable jugs, tall and straight. Still decanters, though every one has them with a wine set, can scarcely be said to be in general use, since the host, especially if he prides himself upon his wines, prefers to serve them from the original bottles.

Ice bowls, salad bowls, bouillon dishes, olive trays, ice cream sets, finger bowls, etc., swell the list of dainty glassware, and the use of these under gaslight is brilliant beyond description. There is a great fancy for variety in table ware—thus in a set of finger-bowls there will be one rose, one pale pink, one topaz, one amber, one dark blue, one pale blue, one myrtle, and another sea green, one violet, one dark wine color, one clear glass, and another milky in tint, the unities being preserved in the matter of shape. So, also, the half-dozen wines grouped around the goblet for water may show as many colors as the rainbow, and the drinkers of Schuylkill water, colored goblets for water are coming into fashion.

## SKATING AND WALKING.

Our transatlantic sisters complain much of the mild weather, which renders their sleighing and skating costumes useless, and foreign journals report the tailor-made suit as the leading style for walking dress, and mention some novelties brought out therein by London tailors.

Mixed bright metal braids are used on waistcoats and cuffs of plain cloth of some distinct shade from that which composes the gown. Blue and red are most deftly combined, or red with rich dark myrtle-green, and both can be trimmed with equal effect with gold-woven red mohair braid. A gown of the dark navy blue, with red on the skirt, introduced as revers and on the side, had a self-colored tunic, gracefully draped, which fell in a square apron front, and close-folded loops on the back. The bodice was habit shaped, beautifully cut, and made with short coat-tails behind. The opening was filled by a sort of red cloth, with red and gold braid sewn thereon. A long, narrow waistcoat (again of red cloth) was almost concealed by close rows of braid, in short "side-to-side" lines down its length. A high stand-up collar encircled the throat. The braiding on the skirt was of red cloth, and the sleeves were just stitched at the wrists, forming cuffs, with two buttons of horn at the sides.—*Philadelphia Press.*

## DRESSING THE HAIR.

The latest Parisian fashion for dressing the hair is to have it cut very short, as it was worn in the early part of the century by Mme. Rocamont and Queen Hortense. At fashionable reunions in Paris the hair is arranged in this way, and has bands or wreaths of natural flowers. Bands of diamonds and bracelets of precious stones are also placed flat against the hair. Some ladies adopt the Savoye coiffure. This style is very appropriate with toilets of velvet, frappe, brocade, and damask, with very long trains. Queen Marie Christine has also arranged a coiffure after designs of the eighteenth century, and the novelty has already met with considerable success. The hair is divided into three parts. The first forms a small curl over the forehead; the second is rolled back, and the third forms a tuft in the shape of a crown. The hair is sometimes taken back over the forehead. Curls are again worn in the back of the neck, but only with low-necked dresses. Many young Parisian ladies powder their hair.

## Snaubed For Once.

Bismarck once had to bear a snub from a young nobleman of the house of Hatzfeld. This gentleman, being left in charge of alegation during the absence of the Minister, sent home a dispatch embodying views favorable to the policy which the Chancellor had until then been pursuing toward the country where the attack was residing. But it so chanced the chief of the legation had been summoned to Berlin on purpose to receive instructions for a change of policy, so that when the attaché's dispatch arrived it gave no pleasure in Wilhelmstrasse, and the Chancellor spoke testily of its writer as a "Schafskopf." Hearing this, the attaché resigned. He was a young man of high spirit, who had many friends at court, and it was pointed out to the Chancellor by an august peace-maker that the young fellow had not been very